

PLAN TO COMBAT WHITE SLAVERS

National Public Welfare Association Proposed by Commissioner Finch

COUNTRY-WIDE IN ITS SCOPE

Special Government Investigator Says Conditions in U. S. Are Appalling

MILLIONAIRES BACK OF PLAN

Washington, Feb. 19.—Commissioner Finch, in charge of the government's war against the white slave evil, has reported to Attorney General Wickersham a plan he has evolved for the reform and rescue of victims of the traffic in women. An organization to be known as the "National Public Welfare Association" with headquarters in Baltimore and branches in every city in the country is proposed. It will be backed by New York millionaires. The local organizations will, however, collect their own funds for the campaign. Finch declared nothing in truth or fiction had ever been written about the white slave situation in the United States which exaggerated conditions. They are appalling.

CHARGES FALL FLAT.

Case Against Col. W. S. Edwards Not to Be Pushed.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 19.—Charges against Colonel William S. Edwards of offering bribes to further his candidacy for United States senator fell flat yesterday when Delegate Rhodes, who made the charges, failed to appear at a preliminary hearing. Justice of the Peace Gilchrist dismissed the case after Delegate J. M. Smith, named by Rhodes as the man Edwards tried to bribe, testified that he had never discussed the senatorial situation with Colonel Edwards.

The special grand jury investigating alleged bribery in the legislature continued its inquiry yesterday, but failed to find any further indictments.

FIVE MINERS KILLED AND THREE HURT IN COAL MINE

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 19.—Five men, all foreigners, were burned to death in an explosion at the Seagraves mine near here today and three were hurt. The explosion occurred just after the miners had gone to work and at least two or three hundred were in the mine at the time. The disaster occurred near the entrance and all except the eight escaped unhurt.

Fifty miners were being lowered into the shaft preparatory to the day's work when the explosion occurred. All were rescued except eight. It is feared these are dead.

TONNAGE TAX BILL KILLED.

House Votes Its Disapproval by Vote of 55 to 22.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 19.—In spite of a courageous fight on the part of its author, the Burns tonnage tax bill was killed yesterday afternoon when the House, by a vote of 55 to 22, supported a motion to strike out all following the enacting clause. The objection was not to the bill itself, but to the fact that it gave the proposed commission less than two months to investigate the steel and iron and copper industry and to make a report. Some of those who voted against the measure stated that they would support a bill creating such commission and giving two years for investigation.

Senator Kelley's effort to secure suspension of the rules and the passage of his equal suffrage amendment was defeated in the upper chamber yesterday afternoon, largely through the opposition of the progressives, who are said to desire the issue held in abeyance until after the state convention. The Kelley resolution passed in committee of the whole and failed to secure immediate passage by a narrow margin.

RIVAL M. N. OF A. AUTHORIZED.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 19.—The House has adopted the O'Neil bill authorizing Minnesota members of the Modern Woodmen of America to secede from the national organization and form an organization of their own.

MUST EARN DIVIDENDS.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Comptroller of the Currency Murray has announced his intention to stop the practice of National banks paying dividends when their earnings do not warrant it.

BROKERS WILL UNITE TO FIGHT THE "WALLFORDS"

New York, Feb. 19.—Prominent stock brokers from many of the principal cities of the United States and Canada assembled at the Waldorf-Astoria today to complete the organization of the International Brokers' association. The brokers are alive to the fact that the time has arrived when it is advisable to band together for the protection of their mutual interests. They believe that the recent slump in the legitimate brokerage business and the suspicion with which a large part of the public has come to regard the dealings in stocks is directly attributable to the operations of the get-rich-quick schemers who call themselves brokers and deal largely by mail, in securities that are absolutely worthless.

The International Brokers' association purposes to conduct a campaign to put out of business the swindlers who have victimized the public to the extent of \$100,000,000 within the past few years. The members of the association will use the association name on their letterheads, and if the hopes of promoters that practically all legitimate brokers will become members are realized, the presumption will be that in dealing with a broker who is not a member that the customer should move with caution. It is also expected that by eliminating the frauds, legitimate brokers will be able to build up their mail business to a great extent.

STARTS SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

New York, Feb. 19.—The divorce suit filed by Mrs. Daisy Rothwell against William H. Rothwell (Young Corbett), the former lightweight champion pugilist, came up in court today for trial. The couple were married in Denver ten years ago. Mrs. Rothwell asks for an absolute divorce on statutory grounds.

FIRST VIOLENCE IN STRIKE.

Akron, O., Feb. 19.—The first outbreak of violence in the rubber strike occurred today when a Roumanian striker was stabbed. Ten thousand strikers and sympathizers marched through the heart of the city today exhorting everybody to "come out."

MYLIUS IS ALLOWED TO
ENTER UNITED STATES

New York, Feb. 19.—Edward Mylius, the English journalist convicted of libeling King George of England, and delivered to the immigration authorities at Ellis Island, received permission to enter the United States. Judge Cox sustained his application for a writ of habeas corpus.

ARISTOCRATIC DOGS.

Three Thousand of Them on Show in New York.

New York, Feb. 19.—Nearly three thousand aristocratic dogs, representing every breed known to the fancier, are in the hands of the judges at the thirty-seventh annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel club, which opened in the Grand Central palace today. It is the most extensive exhibition of dogs ever shown in this country. In competition with the best of the domestic breed dogs are scores of pedigreed canines recently imported from England, Scotland and Ireland. For the first time in the history of the club, bulldogs head the list of entries. The growth of the popularity of this breed is shown by a total of 159 entries, which is fifty times more than last year. Among the British champions recently brought to this country by Arnold Lawson of Boston, Alredale terriers occupy second place on the list of entries. Other breeds well represented are the collies, Irish terriers, dachshunds and Boston terriers.

WILL ENTER MINISTRY.

Earl Richeson, Brother of Glayser, is Preparing Himself.

Boston, Feb. 19.—Earl Richeson, brother of Clarence V. T. Richeson, who was electrocuted in Boston last spring for the murder of Avis Lamont, has entered the Blackstone academy at Blackstone, Va., a preparatory school, to fit himself for the Baptist ministry.

He arrived there from his home in Amherst and entered upon his studies with vim. It was through the influence of E. C. Egan, principal of the academy, that young Richeson determined to follow his ill-fated brother in the ministry.

Another factor was the late Rev. Dr. William E. Patcher, founder and president for some years of York Union Military academy, with which the Professor was connected as head master for three years.

Like his elder brother, young Richeson has always had a yearning for the ministry, although it was not until after his brother's death that he made up his mind definitely to make it his life work.

In reaching this decision he was encouraged by his father, Colonel T. V. Richeson, who feels that by taking this course his son will aid in wiping away the stain on the family name which his elder son brought upon it.

LYLOYD-GEORGE'S NEW RESIDENCE WRECKED

Bomb Does Much Damage—Happens Are Only Clue

London, Feb. 19.—An explosion partially wrecked, early this morning, the country residence, in course of construction, for Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George, at Watton Heath, near London. A bomb was placed in one of the rooms of the residence, which is a modest one adjoining the golf links on which Lloyd-George plays.

The infernal machine was so powerful that it split the walls of the house in all directions and most of the rooms were wrecked.

The only clue is two broken batons found in the wreckage. It is declared by neighbors that an automobile, containing several women, passed through the village in the early hours. Nobody was injured. The house has not yet been occupied.

Work of Suffragettes.

Lloyd-George is motoring in France. The police believe the bomb was placed by suffragettes or made sympathizers. "General" Flora Drummond says the explosion "undoubtedly was the work of women," and exclaimed enthusiastically: "I think it grand!"

EARNED MILLIONS WITH HER VOICE

Patti, Seventy Today, Appeared Before Public Fifty Years

London, Feb. 19.—Adelina Patti, whose fame as a singer has probably never been equalled in the history of the world, was celebrated today on the occasion of her seventieth birthday anniversary. The once incomparable song-bird, who is known in private life as Baroness Cederstrom, looks as youthful as many women of fifty years. Since she disposed of her estate in Wales she has spent much of her time in travel on the continent, though they continue their residence in London and never fail to pass a part of the season here.

Mrs. Patti was born of Italian parents at Madrid on Feb. 19, 1843. Her father, Salvatore Patti, a native of Sicily, was of noble extraction, and a musician of considerable eminence. Her mother was the daughter of a celebrated Roman teacher of singing and early in life took a high position on the operatic stage under the professional name of Barili.

Total Earnings of \$4,000,000. Patti's debut in grand opera was made in New York city in 1869, but her first appearance as a singer was made nine years before. Her active career covered a period of fifty years, as it was but a few years ago that she was heard in a farewell concert in London. She is therefore the equal of Rubenstein in length of public career. When Rubenstein died in 1894 men who were fifty at that time were under the impression that the great Rubenstein had long since passed away. While actively at their work Patti and Rubenstein saw two generations of art and artists rise and decline.

For over twenty years, Mrs. Patti sang at Covent Garden, and filled it to overflowing whenever she appeared. Her annual earnings between 1861 and 1884 averaged from \$150,000 to \$175,000 and rose still higher during each of the years in which she made professional tours in North and South America. It is estimated that she earned with her great voice a total of not less than \$4,000,000, of enormous sum she saved a goodly proportion which she is now enjoying in her old age.

PROGRESSIVE CONVENTION IN BATTLE CREEK TODAY

Battle Creek, Mich., Feb. 19.—With a large number of candidates for various offices, the National Progressive party met in state convention today to name a ticket to be voted on at the spring election. Herbert Baker, former speaker of the Michigan House, was temporary chairman. Former Governor Stubbs, of Kansas, and Frederick Landis, of Indiana, will address the convention this afternoon.

MISS PERRY TO WED.

Bride of Distinguished Lineage in Notable Wedding.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 19.—St. John Episcopal church in this city is to be the scene of a notable wedding tomorrow evening, when Miss Louise Danaher Perry will be united in marriage to David Andrews Holloway. The bride is related to several of the oldest families in the south. She is a daughter of the late Col. William Hayne Perry of Greenville, S. C., who was the son of Gov. Benjamin Perry of that state. She is also the granddaughter of United States Senator and Mrs. John H. Bankhead of Alabama.

THE RISE AND FALL OF PRESIDENT MADERO

1910.

March 3.—Madero helped organize the national convention to nominate a candidate to oppose Porfirio Diaz.

June 3.—Madero thrown into prison by Diaz on charges of sedition.

October 5.—Madero escaped from prison disguised as a peon and fled to San Antonio, Texas.

November 10.—Madero, accompanied by seven men, recrossed the Rio Grande into Mexico and began recruiting troops to his standard.

1911.

February 6.—Joined Generals Orozco and Blanco, and the bandit chief "Pancho".

February 9.—Abraham Gonzalez, governor of Chihuahua, joins Madero and gives financial aid.

February 15.—Madero fights Diaz troops near Chihuahua. Madero and his personal aid both seriously wounded near Casas Grandes.

May 5.—Madero treats with Diaz at his request, but cannot reach a compromise. Breaks the armistice.

May 8.—Captures Juarez after three days' fight.

May 25.—Porfirio Diaz resigned and Madero became provisional president, soon to be succeeded by De La Barra until the elections.

June 8.—Enters Mexico City and is received with unprecedented demonstration. Hailed as "Savior of Mexico."

August 31.—Nominated for the presidency by the Progressive party.

October 2.—Elected president.

Feb. 3.—Confronted with a revolution led by Col. Felix Diaz and General Reyes. Personally leads federal troops against the revolutionists.

February 18.—Madero made prisoner by General Huerta, his principal assistant against Diaz, and Huerta becomes provisional governor-general.

SON OF GEN. REYES IS FOUND TO BE ALIVE.

Mexico City, Feb. 19.—At the conclusion of hostilities it was revealed today that Rodolfo Reyes, reported a suicide, is still alive. It is believed he will be minister of justice in the Huerta cabinet.

HOUSE DECLINES TO PASS BILL OVER TAFT'S VETO

Washington, Feb. 19.—The House refused to pass the Burnett-Dillingham immigration bill over the president's veto.

Former Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania has admitted the authenticity of a letter produced before the Clapp committee as written by him to Archibald on the Standard Oil. He denies any improper action. He was examined yesterday at his home in Franklin, Pa., by R. J. McNeil, chairman. Burleson, has called a Democratic caucus of the incoming House for March 5 to name Democratic members of the ways and means committee of the 63rd Congress and to consider tariff bills.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The House refused to pass the Burnett-Dillingham immigration bill over the president's veto.

MEXICANS PAY FINE TRIBUTE TO U. S. FLAG FOR ITS PART IN PEACE PLAN

BATTLE IS OVER; HUERTA IS CHIEF

Madero and the Members of His Cabinet Are Prisoners

PEOPLE OF CAPITAL OVERJOYED

Mexico City, Feb. 19.—The fall of the Madero administration, brought about by a well arranged plot of the federal military leaders, has been received in the capital with general acclamation. It is not known, however, how the rest of the country will receive the change.

The part played by the United States embassy in the settlement of the ten days' battle gained for the American flag such a tribute as has never before witnessed in Mexico. After a messenger from the United States embassy, Harry Burlinger, got through the fire of the rebel lines to the arsenal, conveying a message to Diaz, sent by Ambassador Wilson, he returned and drove to the national palace in an automobile, bearing a white flag on one side and the stars and stripes on the other. By the time he emerged from the palace, after delivering a note from Diaz to Gen. Huerta, the crowd outside learned the importance of his visit. The reappearance of his machine was the signal for a tremendous ovation. Through an immense mass of humanity in Zocalo, and along San Francisco street, the big automobile picked its way slowly amid deafening applause.

Group after group caught up the cry "Viva Los Americanos" until the entire city reverberated with the cheering. Thousands had come to the conclusion that the good offices of any nation were preferable to the wanton destruction of property and the awful loss of life which had been occurring.

The election by Congress of Huerta as provisional president practically is certain. It is said he will appoint De La Barra minister of foreign affairs, and General Mondragon minister of war.

Huerta "Man of Hour."

Francisco I. Madero, who was forced from the presidency in a coup d'etat of two of his generals yesterday, is a prisoner today in the national palace.

General Victoriano Huerta, who has been commanding Madero's forces against the rebellious troops under Felix Diaz, has been proclaimed provisional governor general of the republic. General Blanquet, who aided in the overthrow of Madero, is provisional military commander. These arrangements were agreed to by Felix Diaz, and the ten days' battle he has been waging with the federal forces appeared today to be over.

Populace Is Joyful.

Through of men, women and children, seemingly gave popular approval to the sudden change in affairs by crowding the big square in front of the national palace and deliriously shouting "Viva" for the three principals, and for Manuel Mondragon who has been commanding the Diaz military.

The demonstrations of the night, however, were not without serious disorder. Mario Hernandez, brother of the minister of interior, was killed in the streets by rurales when he refused to cry "Viva Huerta." A crowd surrounded him and insisted he join the shouting, but he replied: "Viva, Madero." He was answered by the pistols of the rurales.

A mob fired the building occupied by the Nueva Era, the organ of the Madero administration.

Vice President Suarez, also arrested in the coup d'etat, is held prisoner in another part of the palace from where Madero is confined. Each is under guard of two soldiers. The minister and cabinet were given parole over night.

Senor Azcona, private secretary to Madero, fled into the country during the night in an automobile.

General Huerta dispatched a message to Mrs. Madero, assuring her of the personal safety of her husband, declaring he will be well treated.

It was the determination that the battle, in which heavy artillery had been used in the streets since the outbreak of the Diaz mutiny, must come to an end which led a group of senators last night to urge General Huerta to the stroke that not only would terminate the terrible conflict, but at the same time remove the Madero family from the public affairs of Mexico.

Rebels Hail the News.

By 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Madero and his cabinet, with the exception of Ernesto Madero, minister of finance, had been made prisoners. Ernesto Madero managed to effect his escape a few minutes before General Blanquet's men took the other ministers prisoners in the national palace. An Australian judge has just declared: "I believe the day is not distant when the phonograph will be regularly used to take down evidence."

MANY AMERICANS FIND
THEIR HOMES WRECKED.

Mexico City, Feb. 19.—Hundreds of American residents and other foreigners returned today from refugees around the United States embassy to their homes in various parts of the city. Many found their residences wrecked by shells. Officers' homes had been looted by mobs or soldiers.

GUSTAVO MADERO EXECUTED TODAY

Brother of Ex-President Is Shot—Life of Latter in Danger

Mexico City, Feb. 19.—Gustavo Madero brother of ex-President Madero, has been executed.

Gustavo Madero was removed from the arsenal at 2 o'clock and executed. It is presumed it was done by the order of Felix Diaz under the notorious "fugitivo" law.

Gustavo Madero was generally regarded as much more powerful than the president himself.

Francisco Madero was taken under heavy guard from the palace, and lodged in the arsenal, where he will be the prisoner of Diaz.

Soon after the arrival of ex-President Madero and Gustavo at the arsenal, the latter was free to run under the rifle fire of his guards. He fell dead under their bullets.

Gustavo Madero was known as "the man behind the throne."

"Those who should die," is the caption of an official Maderist document found last night. In the list of the prescribed were 22 names of prominent men, including Francisco De La Barra, Alberto Garcia and Dr. Vasquez Gomez. Had Madero succeeded in defeating Diaz there is little doubt the proposed executions would have been carried out.

Madero's Fate in Balance.

There is some trepidation as to the fate which awaits ex-President Madero and his cabinet, because of the finding of the list of "those who ought to die" among the official documents of Madero's government. It is feared this may lead to ugly reprisals.

President Madero, also was arrested. A few hours later, Generals Delgado and Angeles, federal commanders not in accord with Huerta's plan, were added to the list of prisoners.

The plan originally had been made without the knowledge of Diaz and his followers. The news soon permeated the rebel lines, and then began a holiday fusillade from machine guns, rifles such as had not been used since the opening of hostilities. It appeared an effort was being made to fire away all the remaining ammunition. It, however, was merely a celebration of the arrival of the news that peace was near.

Americans Also Joyful.

Long before the details of the provisional government had been worked out, residents of the capital began to give vent to their joy, and American residents congregated about the United States embassy were just as demonstrative as the Latin-Americans.

In diplomatic circles the solution that had been found was greeted heartily. Shouts for Huerta, Blanquet, Diaz and Mondragon were sounded everywhere throughout the city. Soldiers, who a few hours before had been in the firing line, were posted as sentinels at the street corners, taking the place of the police who had not been on duty in the abandoned streets for ten days.

There was practically no disorder except the burning of the building of the Nueva Era, the organ of Madero. The newspaper was despoiled by the anti-governmental element.

Huerta Addresses the People.

The celebration of peace by the populace really began a few minutes after Madero had been taken prisoner, although the news of his arrest did not become common knowledge until some time afterward. Hundreds gathered around the doors of the national palace. General Huerta gave the orders to let them enter and the crowd poured in through the doors in a solid stream until the court yard was filled.

VIGILANCE NOT TO BE RELAXED

Washington, However, Relieved by New Turn of Events

TO WATCH SITUATION KEENLY

Washington, Feb. 19.—Although it is planned to remain set for action in case of emergency, the United States today was distinctly relieved at the over-night news from Mexico telling of the abdication of Madero and the apparent settlement of the civil war in the capital itself.

Preparations for eventualities, however, were not relaxed. It is recognized that readjustment in the government is filled with danger, and no orders have been issued to halt the movement already begun. Although the tension has been relaxed the attitude of the administration remains one of great circumspection and caution in dealing with the situation, which, it is realized, contains elementary danger to the relations of the two countries. The officials realize that any outward exhibition at this stage, either of confidence for the fallen Madero regime or satisfaction in the accession of power of the new military party, might be quickly resented by the Mexican people and do much to prejudice the status of Americans in Mexico. For the present the attitude of the state department will be one of keen observation and non-interference.

Revolution Far From End.

Mexico, Feb. 19.—A report received from the interior makes it evident the revolution throughout the republic is far from an end. The report said Emilio Gomez will persist in backing himself for provisional president, taking it for granted that Zapata will keep his thousands in the south. From most of the state capitals, however, assurances of loyalty to the federal government have been received.

pressed mutual pleasure in the conclusion of the battle.

The news of Huerta's coup was sent to Diaz through the American embassy. It was late at night before the final peace papers were signed by both parties. Huerta asked Ambassador Wilson to permit his office to be used as a channel for the negotiations with the rebels to effect a complete understanding. Wilson agreed to act as an intermediary, and an exchange of notes was begun, which terminated in complete accord. The formal transfer of troops from the rebel zone took place this morning. Meanwhile the government lines removed heavy cannon and dragged them back to headquarters.

Details of the Plot.

The plot to overthrow Madero took definite form about noon. It had been arranged that General Blanquet, who never has been in sympathy with the idea of an artillery duel in the limits of the city, and who had a son in the ranks of the rebels, should play a role in the peace plan. A force of a thousand men in Blanquet's command moved in from nearby stations to the national palace and explained the force was intended to replace the reserve troops, which had been there for many weeks, and whose loyalty to Madero had not been questioned.

General Blanquet brought about the arrest of Madero after he had made a speech to the crowd that the time had come when the slaughter in the city must cease. He had already detailed twenty men to march to the president's private office in the palace and guard the entrance. Col. Rivera was in command of this squad. Madero's first intimation of the new turn in affairs came when he walked into the hall and saw federal soldiers standing with rifles "ready." One of the soldiers, over enthusiastic, stepped forward and dropped his rifle in line with the president's breast. Madero thrust the rifle aside. In the struggle, the gun was discharged, the bullet flying through the air. The scuffle brought Madero's personal guards, but they offered ineffectual resistance to the soldiers. At the conclusion of the brief encounter two guards had been killed and six others wounded, among them Col. Rivera, who was mortally hurt and died a short time afterward.

Madero Like Wild Man.

The capture of the members of the cabinet was effected without resistance. It appears there are excellent reasons to believe that some of the cabinet were involved in the plot. Madero appeared like a wild man at the moment of his arrest and talked wildly about "traitors." He recovered his composure, and as he stood between guards seemed to regard the matter philosophically. Madero was asked to

Continued On Page Six.